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Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

The following sweet little poem is from a son of Allen Cunningham, the poet:

CHARACTER OF A COUNTRY GIRL'S LIFE.

A country girl! what happiness,
Tripping at dew fall o'er the green,
Rich in herself, not in her dress,
Of quiet look and simple mien!

That sings, while working at the wheel,
Soft strains, untutored and untaught,
Sung so the listener learns to feel
The verses and the voice unsought.

And in the merry month of May,
No bird that flits from tree to tree,
And warbles in its own sweet way,
Can happier or blither be.

Her idle thoughts no wants create,
Her rank she suits unto her mind;
Poor, but content in her estate,
She all things she can wish can find.

Her heart, made up of innocence,
Of quiet thoughts and calm desires,
She looks to as her best defence,
And feels not that she more requires.

In this she puts her strength and trust,
Happy in health, her bread to earn;
Remembers she's but living dust,
And that to dust itself she'll turn.

Springs with the lark from out her bed,
With Chanticleer retires to rest;
Her's is the purest life that's led,
And her reward will be the best.

THE VILLAGE WATCHMAN'S SONG.

HARK! 'tis ten o'clock!—attend
To the counsels of a friend:—
First, kneel in prayer, and then to rest.
With conscience clear and tranquil breast,
Sleep sound!—above you starlit blue
There is an eye will wake for you!

'Tis eleven!—now attend
To the counsel of a friend:—
To him who is o'er work delaying,
To him who still at cards is playing,
I say leave off!—to bed repair,
And sleep beneath your Father's care!

Twelve o'clock has struck!—attend
To the counsel of a friend:—
O! if there be a wretch still waking,
With heart and brow through sorrow aching,
May Heaven one hour of sleep bestow,
To lull the heart and cool the brow!

One o'clock has struck!—attend
To the counsel of a friend:—
O! if deceived by Satan's guile,
There's one abroad on purpose vile—
I do not think that such can be—
Go home!—thy Judge in Heaven must see!

It is three o'clock!—attend
To the counsel of a friend:—
Lo! heaven is streak'd with lines of gray—
Let him who hopes a peaceful day,
Breathe forth his prayer of gratitude,
For mind refreshed and strength renewed.

YE MEN OF WISDOM.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

Ye men of wisdom—men of might,
Why should ye struggle with the clod,
And smother all the glorious light
Within—the blessed gift of God?
He made you in his image, not
To be degraded in the dust—
With fear and misery your lot—
Half eaten with a cankering rust.

Put forth your strength and energies,
And act like sterling men—who feel
That they can pierce the vaulted skies,
Or make earth's deep foundations reel.
Lose not a moment—up—away
Where duty prompts or interest calls—
Determined every foe to slay,
Or die where every brave man falls.

The dust of earth was never made
To be your pillow—'tis your shroud;
And fools alone themselves degrade,
And dare not think or speak aloud.
Up! in your strength, and burst the band
That fetters your immortal mind,
And take a high and glorious stand,
And cast your doubts and fears behind.

LITTLE THINGS.

Scorn not the slightest word or deed,
Nor deem it void of power;
There's fruit in each wind-wafted seed,
Wating its natal hour.

A whispering word may touch the heart,
And call it back to life;
A look of love bid sin depart,
And still unholy strife.

No act falls fruitless; none can tell
How vast its power may be;
Nor what results enfolded dwell
Within it, silently.

Work and despair not; give thy mite,
Nor care how small it be;
God is with all that serve the right,
The holy, true and free.

THE DIGNITY OF AGRICULTURE.

[Extract from the Address of Lieut. Gov. D. S. Dickinson, delivered at the Fair of the Queens County Agricultural Society, Oct. 17, 1843.]

"We have the high authority of history, sacred and profane, for declaring that agriculture is a dignified and time-honored calling—ordained and favored of heaven, and sanctioned by experience; and we are invited to its pursuit by the rewards of the past and the present, and the rich promises of the future. While the fierce spirit of embattled legions, has, in its proud triumphs, 'whelmed nations in blood,—and wrapped cities in fire, and filled the land with lamentation and mourning, it has not brought peace or happiness to a single heart—dried the tears of the widows, or hushed the cries of the orphans it has made—bound up or soothed one crushed or broken spirit—nor heightened the joys of domestic or social life, in a single bosom. But how many dark recesses of the earth has agriculture illuminated with its blessings! How many firesides has it lighted up with radient gladness? How many hearts has it made buoyant with domestic hope? How often, like the good Samaritan, has it alleviated want and misery, while the priest and Levite of power have passed by on the other side? How many family altars, and gathering places of affection has it erected? How many desolate homes has it cheered by its consolations? How have its peaceful and gentle influences filled the land with plenteousness and riches, and made it vocal with praise and thanksgiving?

"It has pleased the benevolent Author of our existence, to set in boundless profusion before us the necessary elements for a high state of cultivation and enjoyment. Blessings cluster around us like fruits of the land of promise, and science unfolds her treasures and invites us to partake, literally without money and without price. The propensities of our nature, as well as the philosophy of our being, serve to remind us that man was formed for care and for labor—for the acquisition and enjoyment of property—for society and government—to wrestle with the elements around him; and, that by an active exercise of his powers and faculties alone, can he answer the ends of his creation, or exhibit his exalted attributes. His daily wants, in all conditions of life, prompt him to exertion, and the spirit of acquisition so deeply implanted in the human breast,—that 'rused through the whole family of man, is the parent of that laudable enterprise which has caused the wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose, —planted domestic enjoyments in the lair of the beast of prey, and transformed the earth from an uncultivated wild into one vast store-house of subsistence and enjoyment. What can be more acceptable to the patriot or the philanthropist, than to behold the great mass of mankind raised above the degrading influences of tyranny and indolence to the rational enjoyment of the bounties of their Creator? To see in the productions of man's magic powers, the cultivated country—the fragrant meadow—the waving harvest—the smiling garden, and the tasteful dwelling, and himself chastened by the precepts of religion, and elevated by the refinements of science, partaking of the fruits of his own industry, with the proud consciousness that he eats not the bread of idleness or fraud: that his gains are not wet with the tears of misfortue nor wrung from his fellow man by the devices of avarice or extortion; his joys heightened, his sorrows alleviated, and his heart rectified by the cheering voice and heaven-born influences of women! Well may he sit down under his own vine and fig tree without fear of molestation, and his nightly repose be more quiet than that of the stately monarch of the east upon his down of cygnets, or the voluptuous Sybarite upon his bed of roses.

"The prosperity of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, depends not alone upon the successful cultivation of the field, and the judicious management of the farm. These, to be sure, are of primary importance, and indispensable to the success of the undertaking; but there are other subjects which deeply concern their interest and well-being, without a knowledge of which they must fail to enjoy the high station they were destined to occupy in the scale of social and political being.

The farmer cannot gather grape of thorns, nor figs of thistles; can he reap the fruits of knowledge without its care and cultivation. The vast numerical majority of those engaged in this pursuit, over all others, shows that our moral, social and political condition is in their keeping, is in their keeping. It proves the high privileges they enjoy, as well as the responsibility which rests upon them—privileges which they cannot duly estimate, and responsibilities which they cannot properly discharge without the acquisition of general knowledge, and a high cultivation of the moral powers and faculties. With these, they may raise and sustain their own standard of intelligence, and control, for good or for evil, the destinies of government.

"The mind of the professional man is engaged with his peculiar calling, striving to become eminent and useful, struggling perchance, with rivalry on either hand, and realizing 'how hard it is to climb the steep where fame's proud temple shines from far.' His mental vision is fixed upon a single object. His mind is accustomed to run in grooves fashioned by his pursuit—all else palls upon the sense, and he too often lives and dies the mere creature of his profession. The merchant is buried in commerce, and the mechanic absorbed with inventions and improvements. But to the farmer, devoted to no theories, and wedded to no systems, with the ample volume of nature constantly before him, unfolding her mysteries and spreading out her allurements; the deep fountains of knowledge stand open, and all combines to inspire him with a love for the sublime and beautiful. The glory of the morning sunbeam, emblem of hope and gladness—the pearly dew which glitters in his pathway—the flowers which smile around him, and the rejoicings of animated nature, tend to fill him with sentiments of love and adoration, and to elevate and refine his heart.

"It is a fallacy no less mischievous than idle, to suppose that there is no learning but the learning of schools, or that, in the phrase of the day, 'getting an education' necessarily requires the individual to abandon, for the time being, all other employments, and devote himself alternately to study and indolence. The pursuits of the farmer, with proper economy and judicious division of time, are consistent with the prosecution of science and the acquisition of knowledge; and of that knowledge, too, which will enable him to discharge all the relations of life with as much prudence, understanding, and fidelity, as him whose only pursuit is study, and which, mingling its streams with the mighty current of human affairs, will teach industry, temperance, and frugality, and carry refinement and intelligence to the lowliest cabin of the plains, and the remotest cottage of the mountains.

"The moral sublimity of the scene is equalled only by the magnitude of our country, the diversity of her interests, and the vastness of her population. When the mind's eye tires with contemplating the untold productions and resources of the Empire State, with her fertile soil—her broad rivers and inland seas—her extensive territory—her magnificent improvements—her boundless commerce, and her institutions of religion, charity, and learning; let it glance for a moment for a more extended view, at the infant giant of the west. The wild horse of the prairie now draws the plough over the soil where erst he was wont to gambol—the bark which bears the hardy emigrant to his distant home, returns deep freighted with the productions of his toil—the shrill war whoop has died away in the hum of busy industry—and shall I add, painful and melancholly as is the reflection, rum, the white man's tomahawk, is fast doing its work of death upon the Pawnee and Sioux of the border. Stricken and persecuted red man! How few are the hearts that will bleed at the recital of your woes, or the tears that will fall around your lowly death bed! Look for the last time upon the little hillocks where are sanks of the stream where your sported in childhood, or listened to the shadowy traditions of the past! The mighty warriors of your nation are driven from their rustic firesides—they are hurried to and fro like withered forest leaves before the blasts of autumn, and the few who yet linger will soon cease to tremble! May the deep wrongs which have been visited upon your people, and the wild revenge with which they have been repaid, alike find mercy and forgiveness at the great council fire of eternity, and the red man be ushured into his happy hunting grounds, in a forest of fadeless and never-dying beauty.

"It is the high prerogative of the farmer to say who shall administer the various departments of our government, and to indicate its policy. To determine whether the noble ship of state, in which we are all embarked in common, shall ride proudly onward to her port of destination—her anchorage in the harbor of happiness and peace; or whether she shall be torn by the angry and conflicting elements of strife, tossed upon the waves of folly, or wrecked upon the shoals of ambition. The farmer is the first to enjoy the benefits of a wise and just, and to taste the bitter consequences which inevitably flow from an erroneous administration of public affairs. If government is judicously and economically administered; if industry is not burdened by debt and taxation; if all are protected and more especially favored; its blessings, 'like the dews of heaven, will descend upon all, unseen and unfelt, save in the richness and fulness they contribute to produce.' But if government, like the monarchies of the old world, is placed beyond, or elevated above the influence or condition of the mass; if it seeks to entrench itself about with office and patronage, and relies for its strength upon its parasites and placemen, and not upon the affections of the people; it cannot win by its justice, though, for a time, it may terrify by its power.

"Our benign form of government—founded as it is in the mild authority of opinion, and upheld like the broad fabric of social order, only by virtue and intelligence—is emphatically a government of the people—a government of benevolence, humanity and peace. The mighty pulsations of its heart-strings vibrate responsive to the ebbs and flows of popular action and feeling;—and so lively is the sympathy and indissoluble is the union, that the errors of the government must necessarily be the errors of the people. It therefore becomes the farmer, next to the cultivation of the field, and the discharge of his domestic and social relations, to possess himself of a thorough knowledge of the economy of human government and of political science. By this, it is not intended to invite to the study of party scrambles—the science of political rewards and punishments—of clamorous partizans for the honors of office or the emoluments of place and station—the patriotic shouts of the latest victors, or the desponding tone of those who have just ceased to draw their sustenance from the public treasury; but that true political science, in which the broad and deep foundations of our government are established; which inculcates the pure and elevated sentiments of justice, virtue, equality and the rights of man; which teaches that the success of the people walks hand in hand with their industry and frugality; that all wealth is the production of human labor; that it is the legitimate province of government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their industry, but not to attempt the vain and idle experiment of accumulating for them; that all power or advantage conferred by legislation upon one, is taken from another, or from the mass, and is productive of inequality and injustice; and that any system of government which, in a time of peace, appropriates the industry of its people to any purpose except to insure its own enlightened, humane and economical administration, is unwise and pernicious, and is conducted upon mistaken and erroneous principles."

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR MR. WILKINS, UPON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

To the People of the Twenty first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

A Treaty has been signed for the Annexation of Texas to the Territories of the United States, I now feel called upon to state to you, my fellow citizens and late constituents, the ground of my acquiescence in this momentous measure.

I have thought much upon this subject, and endeavored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in my mind, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country, and especially conducive to the great interests of you who so lately honored me with your confidence and support.

To the United States as a nation it gives a compact territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of revenue laws, and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, and has ever since maintained it. She has been recognized by the first powers of Europe; has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign State through all that time: and is now as thoroughly severed from Mexico as the latter republic is from the kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than twenty-two years ago. I cannot perceive how the right of Texas to negotiate with foreign powers, to form alliances, or to transfer her territory to another government can be questioned. In 1819, we ceded Texas to Spain; in March, 1825, one of the first acts of the new administration, Mr. Adams—President—whose measure, was the offer to purchase Texas from Mexico, in the face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, which commanded the principal port and almost the entire trade of Mexico, was, during all this time in the possession of Spain; and was not finally evacuated until December 23d, 1825.

The naval warfare did not cease for many years afterwards; Spain actually not recognizing the independence of Mexico, until after Texas had established hers. If there be any force in the objection that Texas is still unrecognized by Mexico, it would have been much stronger to the proposed negotiation of Messrs. Adams and Clay, in 1825; for Mexico was then not only unrecognized by Spain, but also by other of the principal powers of Europe. This proposition was made less than six years after we had by solemn treaty ceded Texes to Spain. Nor at this moment is any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulletins, and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong, then, is done to Mexico? What will she lose? Not Texas! for that is already loss. There will be no lost; Mexico will gain a peaceful and friendly neighbor, having both the will and determination to guaranty the integrity of all her actual territory against any European power. The law of nations authorizes this Treaty with Texas, for her independence is recognized and established. Our treaty with Mexico is rescinded by the revolution in Texas, just as our prior Treaty with Spain was abrogated by the successful revolt of Mexico herself. It is not, and never has been, a principle of the law of nations that a revolted province is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognized by the power from which she has been severed by the revolution. This power must necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognize such independence.

This people were first invited to settle the wild lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards encouraged in extending their settlements to the very government of Mexico, all under the pledge of the protection of those rights held so dear and sacred by every American. A disregard of those pledges, and an attempt at subjugation, were met on the part of the people of Texas by resistance, and successful revolt, which now constitute them a sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory of nearly three hundred thousand square miles which belongs to Texas, without any conflict with the actual possessions of the Republic of Mexico, starting from the Gulf, is bounded on the South by the noble Rio Bravo del Norte, to the point where that beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes, and from thence north is separated to the westward, from the well known Santa Fe Province, by a strongly defended natural boundary of mountainous and prairie country, which, if not uninhabitable, will for a long time be left free to the Indian, the buffalo, and the roving trapper.

The most indisputable, proof exists to show that Spain, in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her Minister to acknowlege, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas as part of the Louisiana territory, purchased by us in 1803.

The question of annexation had been discussed in the various newspapers published over the country. Every one who trusts in the perpetuity of the Union, of which no true American ever doubts, knows that the bonds of connection have strengthened with the increase of territory and that the confederate system beautifully adapts itself to any extent of country. Local legislation by Congress, or its interference with the strict province of the States, becomes impossible when national objects and interests engross its attention. In a confederacy of great extent, threats of disunion, when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of a single State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never instil into the most traitorous bosom any hope of success.

The elevated and mountainous districts of Texas extend on the southwest to within one hundred miles of the Gulf coast. Its high table lands, with its hills and its valleys, will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and freeman.

The division between the planting and farming districts is marked by the best natural boundaries, and no edict of men can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial district, bordering on the Gulf and the lower Red River, nor can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three degrees further south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana must always be settled, if annexed, by a population whose interests will be American.

The section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which always look to the home market for surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the southwest a most powerful accession of strength upon that great question which deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believed that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the South when their labor is thus directed into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and fostering American industry. This will not only be important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will hasten our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic breast. I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region, unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate.

The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighbouring States, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri. We can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow beings, originally brought to and forced on, these States by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked and distinct race, so long as they abide among our people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo, among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either as to cast or color.

The treaty is now with the Senate, to be confirmed or rejected. You as a part of the great American family, are called to consider how it affects your own immediate interests as well as those of the nation to which you belong.

The inhabitants of Alleghany county are a mining, manufacturing, commercial, and navigating people. Every interest of those several branches of indrustry will be vastly promoted by securing to us, under our present tariff, thus extended by annexation, over all its territory, the entire markets of Texas. The Navigation of the Mississippi, furnishing one thousand miles of navigation into the heart of a rich country, now a divided and common right, will then be exclusively our own. To that, add the important rivers of the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Bravo del Norte, and many others smaller but navigable streams, and we behold the vast demand from that region, on the boat builders and mechanics of the Ohio Valley, adding at least one hundred steamboats large and small yearly, to the many now built for the wants of Western navigation. Our boats, which will benefit by the great carrying trade between Texas and her sister States, will in return for our manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, glass etc., and the products of the farms and forests, carried there, receive and bring back her cotton and sugar, her rice and indigo, and, probably, even her coffee and tropical products.

The Santa Fe trade, which has already, become so lucrative to many among you, would, be cut off from us by a foreign, and by no means necessarily friendly power, whose territories intervene between us and that region, if the treaty should fail to be ratified. The Manchester wagon and Hartley's strong harness, will no longer serve to carry American domestic, and Pitsburg wares across the prairies to be converted at Santa Fe into bullion and Mexican dollars. On the other hand, with our territories bordering on New Mexico, this trade would soon be vastly increased, for a Pittsburg steamboat, with [illegible] board, can ascend the Red River to a point [illegible] than three hundred miles remote from Santa Fe, and at a distance of five hundred miles from Chihuahua, the first great interior city of the integral provinces of Mexico, which is but slightly

farther than that city is from Santa Fe, the present mart at which our traders meet those from the region of Chihuahua.

To the entire people of the United States, this question is of vast and weighty moment. If the treaty for the annexation should now be rejected, the reaction of feeling in Texas must be intense and overwhelming. She must then inevitably become a commercial dependeney in fact, if not in name, of Great Britain. You may rest assured, that even should a free trade treaty not be concluded between England and Texas, that the latter will so modify, and reax her tariff by discriminating duties, augmenting the imposts upon flour, grain, beef, pork, lard, and such articles; whilst taking off those on iron, and all its manufactures, glass, cotton bagging, and all cotton and woollen fabrics and similar articles; thereby excluding American products and admitting England's free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas, as a seperate republic, and thus, even without a treaty with England, that country will monopolize her markets.

But it will not end here. Texas, like Gibraltar and Portugal to Spain, will be made the entrepot and channel of British commerce, by means of which her active merchants will in defiance of all imposts and tariffs, not only flood the interior of Mexico with British wares, through the channels of the Trinity, Sabine and Red River, glut our own country with a mutiplicty of every kind of her extensive manufactures, breaking up our very best establishments and carrying ruin and bankruptcy into every manufacturing district of the United States.

The imports which we must receive from abroad, instead of being brought, as they now chiefly in American vessels in our ports, will, to escape the duties, be carried to Texas to be smuggled into the United States. This will impair, if not destroy, our great navigating interests on the high seas, which it has always been the policy of our government to foster. This was clearly foreseen by Mr. Van Buren, who, in his despatch to Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister to Mexico, on the 25th of August, 1829, the very first year of General Jackson's administration, directly alludes to this question of smuggling, when instructing that Ministen to endeavor to procure the annexation of Texas to the Union by a purchase and cession from Mexico.

But the evil does not cease with the injury to the shipping interest; our revenues from imposts, or foreign commerce, necessarily falling short of the wants of government, we shall be forced to resort to direct taxation to support and maintain the government.

In 1830, our exports to Texas, which was then recognized by no other power, amounted to one and three quarter millions of dollars; but now, instead of having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to two hundred thousand dollars in value; being not one seventh of what they were in 1839. In that year, these exports to Texas embraced over one fourth of the total exports of *our* manufactures to all the rest viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures, and when such markets can be extended with honor and propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the influence of foreign diplomacy, or the rivalry and jealousy of other nations, and must remain forever exclusively our own.

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union, she must become a most dangerous theatre for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequences to our welfare may ensue. Indeed, at some future and not distant day, we may be compelled, for the safety and perpetuity of the Union, to gain by conquest what is now so freely offered to our acceptance.

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we should then have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers, but would also set at defiance any attempt at invasion directed against New Orleans or the great outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Now, my fellow citizens, having given you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida, to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at this moment be the united and happy people which constitute this great nation. Yet that noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided, and, indeed most violent character, however, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our territories.

I am fellow citizens, your grateful and obliged friend, WM. WILKINS.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1844.

From the (London) Britania.

EUROPE IN 1844.

The near approach of the session of Parliament gives a new interest to a glance at the general condition of Europe. It is remarkable that no material change of importance has occurred during the past year. Spain is the only exception; yet even that is more nominal than real.—One faction has displaced another. It is the change of a Cabinet. The constitution has remained—the throne has been unshaken. Espartero, a bold and vigorous officer has been displaced; Narvaez, a bold and vigorous officer, has been raised almost to an equal elevation.—The Queen in prospect has become the Queen in possession. The old machinery moves on an old principle, but with a new manager. The old gilded coach of royalty is drawn by the same sinews, and attended by the same liveries. The hand that holds the whip and the reins is changed—*voila out.*

France is colonizing, talking of commercial treaties, frightening the Bey of Tunis, and marching and countermarching in Algeirs. She was doing the same a twelve-month ago. Nothing is changed. Louis Phillippe is still guarded by battalions and gendarmes makes speeches of the most royal generalities at the beginning of the session, and is rejoiced when he can leave Paris and its *ballauds* behind him, and retire to his gardens at Neuilly; promises the world peace and takes care that the Parisians shall not break it;—surrounds his capital with a chain of fortresses that would powder the Faubourg St. Antoine, into the dust of its own lanes and would extinguish the reign of Porte Cocheres at the first volley. M. Guizot is master of the chambers; M. Odillon Barret is in hopeless opposition. M. Thiers is writing a history which will be as angry, volatile and short lived as his own administration; and M. Lamartine is sitting with his finger in his mouth and his eyes turnd backward to the Tuileries. But all this was the same a twelvemonth ago. Nothing is changed but the number of the year. The almanac is the only giroutte.

Austria has slept. Her only sign of life is an occasional start in her sleep, a cry in which the name of Italy is distinguishable, a shudder when the Russian bear seems to walk across her dreams, and a smile when she murmurs the name of Hungarian Liberty. Prince Metternich sits beside her and rocks her cradle; if she yawns, he wraps her up again, rocks the cradle, and sings her to sleep. He is the most experienced nurse in Europe; but he was the same this time twelvemonth. Austria grows corpulent in the quietest manner of any government of Europe. But nothing else is changed.

Russia is hunting deserters, dungeoning smugglers and squeezing the Jews. But all this she has been doing for the last half century. She has been conquering deserts of rock, provinces of sand, and mountains snow. Her Emperor, the most active of mankind, is building fleets in the in the Baltic, which the frost shuts up during a six months' winter, and which the worm rots during the rest of the year. He sends an armed army into Circassia which never returns, builds fortresses which are always taken, and publishes a new and infallible plan of campaign which regularly fails. He has the most showy guard in Europe, supplies Petersburg with the best opera, and lies down every night in his boots, and sleeps with pistols under his pillow. But this is routine. During the last twelvemonth the Emperor has changed nothing but his pantaloons, and the Emperor is Russia.

Portugal is a wine-house; a guinette of the south; an ill-ordered cafe, with yellow-visaged waiters and nothing more. The house is kept by the same family, the same royal sign hangs over the door, and the wine is neither better nor worse. The English Minister has attempted to lower the price, and raise the quality; but as this was unprecedented, and as Portugal has long continued to sell us wine which no other nation of Europo would drink, she threatened us with loss of custom. John Bull listens in terror, and lest Portugal should have a single vintage on her hands he takes it at her own terms. But this has been done by John Bull for the last hundred years.—Nothing is changed in Portugal.

Prussia is ploughing her sandy soil, navigating her shallow rivers, and speculating on being made a great commercial nation with but a single port in her dominions. She maintains an army large enough for the guardianship of Europe, for the protection of a territory of ten millions of souls. She is honest, brave and loyal, but foolish in atpicks. Knives and scissors are beyond her power—they ought to be beyond her ambition. By great effort she may produce a pitchfork, but no change of fortune will ever enable her to produce a scythe. Yet she has been wasting her time, thought, and timber trees on this extravagant hope for the last fifty years. In Prussia nothing has changed except the maids of honour.

Belgium, Holland, Switzerland—is it of any importance to any living being whether they have or have not changed? While the line of battle ships remain at anchor, who cares where or how the wherries, lighters, and bumboats are engaged? When the men-of-war hoist sail, the small craft must fly or follow. In Europe nothing has changed.

CHANGING.

The Baltimore Republican states that the Hon. David Stewart, lately a whig member of the Maryland Senate, from Baltimore city, came out publicly a short time since at a democratic meeting and gave in his adhesion to democratic measures. He took an active part in favor of Harrison in 1840; now he avows uncompromising opposition to Henry Clay and whig principles as developed by the hard cider Congress of 1840.

T. Jernagan, Esq., of Mishawaka, Ohio, who was a noted leader in the Harrison ranks in 1840, lately addressed the democratic association in that township, declared his conversion to democracy. "He took occasion to allude to his former political views, and to the reasons which had influenced him to forsake his political associates, and take a place in the ranks of democracy.—He stated that he acted under a firm and sincere belief that the charges alleged against Mr. Van Buren's administration were true; and that the whig leaders were honest in their profession of a determination, if they succeeded, of reforming the abuses complained of in the administration. But in this he had been greatly disappointed.—The leaders of the whig party, so far from redeeming the pledges they had made, used every means in their power to fasten upon the country measures which previous to their election they did not and dared not avow. He was disappointed and disgusted with the course pursued by the whig leaders, and became satisfied, upon mature reflection and investigation, that the charges which had been alleged against Mr. Van Buren and the democratic party, were as baseless as the promises of the whigs. He was thus led to examine carefully the principles which divide the two parties, and the result was, that as soon as he arrived at conclusions satisfactory to his reason and his conscience, he found himself in a position identified with the democratic party."

The Arkansas Intelligencer, published at Van Buren in that state, heretofore a neutral paper, has come out boldly on the democratic side, and is doing battle fearlessly and effectively against whiggery.

The Banner of Lamoille, a whig print, started about two months ago at Johnson Lamoille county, Vt., has been discontinued for want of patronage. The editor was a clergyman, who disgraced his calling by putting on the livery of a debauchee, gambler and duellist. We trust for the credit of the profession he has not resumed his clerical robes.

The Times and Advocate, published at Little Rock, Arkansas, the oldest whig paper in that State, has quit the service of Clay, and now has the names of Van Buren and Polk at the head of its columns as its chosen candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MAY 7, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Both sides claim the victory in the late election of Virginia. Both, however, cannot be right. The election was for State Officers—members of the House of Burgesses, Senators, and two Congress men. The House of Delegates consists of 131 members. We have returns from about half the State, which gives the Democrats 31 and the Whigs 50 members. Last year from the same places, 44 Democrats and 40 Whigs. This shows a gain for the Whigs; but it is Whig authority, and must therefore be received with many grains of allowance.

Among the 8 Senators to be elected, the Whigs, so far as heard from, have elected four, the Democrats one.

Two members of Congress were to be elected in the districts represented by Wise and the popular and lamented Gilmer. The Whigs claim the election of Goggin, W., in Gilmer's District. In Wise's District it is doubtful whether a Whig or a Democrat is elected.

This news is somewhat unfavorable to the Democrats, but we should remember that but a moity of the returns had come in, and those from the strong Federal portions of the State.

Our Democratic papers all speak of this State as certain for Van Buren, and say if the Whigs do succeed in getting a majority in the House or Senate, the popular vote will certainly be in favor of Democracy on the Presidential election. The result is doubtful. We hope the next news will change the face of affaire.

THE TREATY.—The Annexation Treaty has been made out, signed by Calhoun, Van Zant, and Henderson, and presented with other accompanying Documents to the Senate. The Senate have referred it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Treaty merely provides for the annexation of Texas as a Territory, and assumes her debts to the amount of ten millions of dollars, while the whole public domain is held as a pledge for the payment of the Debt.

Mr. Clay's recent letter on the subject of annexing Texas to this Republic has been received. It confirms what we have heretofore heard in relation to his opinions on this subject. It is strongly opposed to annexation. He assumes the position that annexation is war, because a war with Mexico will be sure to follow annexation. This is able and explicit. We shall not attempt a review of its contents; but as it comes from a strong opponent to the views of the present Administration, and from the acknowledged head of a great political party, we shall publish it entire in our next. The arguments against annexation are here presented in their strongest light, and by comparing them with others in favor, will have a good opportunity of basing their united judgment on the facts in the case.

MR. VAN BUREN ON TEXAS.

Mr. Van Buren's letter on this subject has likewise been received. None of our exchanges of Saturday contain the letter entire; consequently we shall defer its publication till next week. The part of the letter come to hand treats entirely of the Constitutional power to admit Texas. Mr. Van Buren, after presenting all the facts which bear either directly or indirectly upon the case, comes to the conclusion that the Treaty making power granted by the Constitution is amply sufficient to admit and annex new territory to the Union.

ANNEXATION IN BANGOR.

A meeting was called in Bangor several weeks ago in relation to this subject, which originated with the Whigs. The notice for the meeting explains the object. It was to "*Remonstrate against the dangerous project,*" in the words of the notice. Several citizens met, discussed the matter and adjourned for a week. They met again, and, at the request of some members in favor of Annexation, they all agreed to meet the following week; and those who called the meeting first, who were utterly opposed to annexation, agreed to meet those in favor, and have a full and fair discussion of the question. On some evenings the Mayor presided, and all things passed along quietly, but on others there was considerable noise and confusion.—Finally they discussed the matter as long as was deemed necessary, and then took a vote on the subject, which resulted in a majority in *favor of Annexation.*

So Senator Fairfield has presented a Memorial from two hundred citizens of Bangor in favor of Annexation.

A Remonstrance has been prepared to send from that City. These are indications of the importance of the question, the excitement it is producing, and the expression of the popular voice

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GEN. JACKSON.—The old Hero is better. He has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to take gentle exercise about his farm.

An aged Elm.—The big Elm on Boston Common is 175 years old. It was set out by Capt. Henchman near the year 1670.

☞The Pennsylvania House of Representatives refused to take up the Resolutions against the Annexation of Texas by a large majority.

THE OPINION OF GREAT MEN.

The opinion of great men is always valuable, when deliberately formed and voluntarily expressed. The opinion of the following gentlemen in relation to Mr. Clay, are neither flattering to his pride or agreeable to his friends. So far as the latter are concerned, Clay's own opinions, to many of them at least, must be gall and wormwood. No wonder, in view of such sentiments, that the great Whig Oracle (the Boston Atlas) should have said "Mr. Clay has too many 'Heresies' to ever be a successful candidate for the Presidency.' Will our Whig friends just read the following:—

JACKSON'S OPINION OF CLAY.

"Under such circumstances, *how contemptible* does this *demagogue* appear, when he descends from his high place in the Senate, and *roams about the country, retailing slander upon the living and the dead.*"

WEBSTER'S OPINION OF CLAY.

"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support."

JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF CLAY.

"Henry Clay," said Jefferson, "is merely a slendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, *or any determined public principles,* founded in political science, either practical or theoretical."

HARRISON'S OPINION OF CLAY.

"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefitted by it, from whom I have experienced only *ungenerous treatment in requital for years of devoted service.*"

RANDOLPH'S OPINION OF CLAY.

"He is talented but corrupt. He stinks and shines, and shines and stinks, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight."

MR. CLAY'S OPINION OF FARMERS.

"Agriculture needs no protection. The habits of Farmers, generation after generation, pass down a long track of time, in perpetual succession, without the slightest change; and the ploughman who fastens his plough to the tail of his cattle will not own there is any improvement equal to his."

MR. CLAY ON PROTECTION.

"Carry out the principles of the Compromise Act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which I had hoped had been put to rest. ☞*There is no necessity for protection.*"☜

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.—It is reported at Washington, that Mr. Lewis has been appointed to fill the place of Hon. W. R. King, recently appointed Minister to France. Mr. Lewis may safely be reckoned among the ponderable babies, for he weighs somewhat over 400 pounds. A new chair it is said has been constructed for his especial use in the Senate. So it appears that he will not only *occupy* the seat of Mr. King, but more than *fill* it.

☞Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Member of Congress from the 6th District, has been quite indisposed. His friends will be happy to learn that he has so far recovered as to resume his seat in the House. So says [illegible] seat, with his thumbs in the pockets of his pantaloons, and turning round to Mr. White, said, "Do you intend to apply the lie to me personally?" To which Mr. White replied, "I do, Go l d—n you;" shutting his fists and putting himself in a defensive or offensive position, as he said so. By the time the words were out of his mouth, both of them had aimed a blow at each other. We could not discern which struck first. As soon as we saw this, we ran to where they were, but before we reached there they had been seperated. We entered the aisle where the combatants were, side by side with the sergeant-at-arms. The members ordered the sergeant-at-arms out in a menacing manner, some of them putting their hands against him. While they were doing this, we have been told, a man named Moore, who resides in the Lexington congressional district of Kentucky, was behind the sergeant-at-arms, trying to pull him out, and saying at the same time, "let them fight it out."—We neither saw nor heard this. Our attention was drawn, at the time, to the members in front of the sergeant-at-arms, who were ordering him out of the bar of the House. We thought if the sergeant-at-arms was out of his place, or exceeding his duty, that we certainly were clearly out of ours, and that we had better keep a bright look out else we might be ejected very suddenly. By the time we thought this much, we concluded to get out of the bar of the House; and as we got out near the door that enters the hall from the post office of the House, we saw the flush and heard the report of a pistol in the door-way. We rushed to the door, and found three or four persons just outside the door, grappling with the Kentuckian whom we have mentioned, trying to wrest from him a pistol. As he appeared to 'hold his own' with them, we concluded to assist them; and just as we were about doing so, a voice at our side said, "Take me Mr. Rives for I am wounded." We at once recognized the person who spoke, to be Mr. Isaac H. Wailes, one of the police of the Capitol. We took hold of him, and found that he had been shot through his right thigh, near where it joins the body. Two men assisted us to take him to his house, about 300 yards from the Capital. On his way thither, he informed us that, hearing a disturbance in the House of Representatives, he thought it to be his duty to go in and assist in quelling it; that, as he entered nearest the post office, Mr. McCauslen, a member of Congress from Ohio, was putting the Kentuckian before mentioned out at it; that as soon as he was put out, he drew a pistol from his breast and attempted to shoot Mr. McCauslen, who was just then inside the House, while he, Mr. Wailes, was in the door; that some person at that moment took hold of the man who had the pistol, and turned him so much, that he shot him, (Wailes) who was by one of the cheeks of the door.

By the time we got Mr. Wailes home, we ascertained that his thigh bone was not broken; and we returned to the Capitol immediately, to look for our hat, which we left there, with several letters in it. On reaching there, we found the hat, the letters safe, peace reigning; and we soon afterwards left there for our home.

We think it proper to state, in conclusion, that we heard part of the "words" which passed between Mr. Rathbun and Mr. White; and those which we did not hear are vouched for by persons who did hear them.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

April 22d,—*In the Senate,* a message was received from the President concerning the long expected Texan Treaty, and the Senate immediately proceeded to consider it with closed doors. Of its provisions nothing of course is as yet certainly known; the Washington letter writers essentially agree in their *surmises* as to its main features; these we noticed in our last. There appear to be conflicting opinions as to the prospect of its ratification by the Senate.—On the same day, *in the House,* a motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking up the Tariff bill prevailed by a vote of 101 to 94; one whig, Mr. Chappell, of Georgia, voted with the majority, and in the negative were two democrats from Maine, five from New York, nine from Pennsylvania, and one from New Jersey. These two questions, the Texan annexation and the Tariff now occupy the exclusive attention of the two Houses.

April 23d,—*In the House,* occurred the disgraceful scene between Ex-Speaker White, of Kentucky, and Mr. Rathbun, of New York, an account of which is given in another part of our paper. Both gentlemen made apologies to the House for their conduct, and shook hands in token of reconciliation. The matter has been disposed of for the present by the appointment of a committee of investigation. Petitions for the annexation of Texas and remonstrances against that measure pour into both Houses from every quarter of the Union.—N. E. Democrat.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIGHT.

We have reason to hope that Congress will make a signal example of those connected with the late most disgraceful fight on the floor of the House. Both the members should be forthwith expelled. We believe that one is a whig and the other a democrat; but we ask no special privilege for the latter. Let him go. The government can be faithfully administered without the aid of bullies;—if it cannot, then it isn't worth preserving. We say emphatically—let Congress take hold of this matter with a strong hand.—The usual custom of passing resolutions of censure amounts to nothing. All parties laugh at it. They regard it—and so do the people—as an idle matter of form, and of not the slightest sort of consequence. If Congress cannot, or will not, take stronger action, they may as well let the thing alone, and when the fight occurs just clear a ring and see it out. But we have had enough of this bar-room bullyism, and the people are beginning to think it full time to put a stop to it.—Portland American.

The Globe gives a long account of this affair, from which we copy. It seems that Mr. Rives, one of the editors was present. Some exciting question being before the House—

Mr. Rathbun said to Mr. White, "Never mind, we can prove it all over the House." Mr. White replied, "You can prove a d—d lie, then; swallow that, d—d you." Mr. Rathbun rose

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☞A correspondent of the American, whom we presume to be a gentleman from this County, writes from New Orleans saying that "Judge Elliott was a Whig, and the confidental advisor of the 'Clay Club' of that city." So it seems we were right after all.—It will be remembered that Judge Elliott was the man who was lately impeached for giving illegal naturalization papers.

☞The trial of Gov. Dorr for Treason progresses slowly. Mr. Dorr, with the assistance of another legal gentleman, defends himself. The merits of the case, at the latest accounts, had not been entered upon. Every Democrat has been set aside on the Jury.

Cuba.—Information has been received by way of New York that the insurrection at Cuba had been quelled and order restored.

We learn that Mr. Clay has been nominated for the Presidency, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency, by the Whigs. They held their Convention at Baltimore last week.

EXHIBITION OF CLAY.—The Charleston Mercury remarks as follows:—

"We felt sensibly the degredation of our Republican Institutions on Friday last, when we saw a veteran, as Mr. Clay is, in the service of his country, hawked about as some great beast of wonder, *to catch a few votes,* for that station which should be the reward alone of the lofty patriot and pure statesman."

ANOTHER PROPHET.—The last prophet which has risen is one Keyl, a German, said to be from Pittsburg, who has taken up his residence in Columbia county, Ohio, and impiously styles himself "Christ" He has already a number of followers, whom he calls his witnesses, that he sends out to preach. It is stated they have made great disturbances in Columbina county; particularly in Rev. A. Hunt's congregation, (Lutheran or German Reform.) On one occasion, Keyl was presented and declared himself to be the ".Christ," that he had come to make preperations to judge the world, that no one could touch his person, without his permission, uttering denunciations against all who dared oppose him. On another occasion he requested all who believed him to be Christ to rise at their feet. A majority of those present rose, an old lady among the rest, who to give special evidence of her faith, cried out "Thou art truely the Christ!" What a lamentable exhibitation of human weakness!

☞The Nantucket girls are full of inventions. They first introeuced the fashions of knitting at Lyceum meetings and now they have got up a new kink that is working wonders. When a young man says to one of them as she returning from a party, "will you take my arm?" "La, yes? and *you too,* seeing it's leap year," is the immediate reply. The Sailor boys there never done their courting so easily before since the island was inhabited!

SHORT PRACTICAL SERMON
FOR THE PEOPLE

"No office can give dignity to him that holds it, but he that holds it can give dignity to any office *Epaminondrs.*

This is much like the sentiment expressed by Agesilaus when raillied upon his taking an obscure place in the Theatre. It should not be thought," said he, "that the place adds honor to the man, but the man to the place."

There have been times of general ignorance in some countries, when titles could give dignity, and office secure respect and veneration the difference that exists between the different grades of animals, But now if the world is not grown wiser, it has at least, come better informed. True greatness has been found to be a property of the individual, and may exist as well in seclusion as in public stations. Extransic circumstances, in more worthy of deference. Office sits gracefully upon a person that is fitted for it, but one that is devoid of the requsite qualifications appear like a person clad in solvenly appearel, coat and breeches—all very nice, only they are too big for him. The elevation of such an one serves only to render his deficiencies the more conspicous; Ambition for office has become a prevailing mania, and like every other spicies of madness ought to be taken as an indication of unfitness for any public trust whatever. A man who is perfectly rational sees nothing attractive in the pursuit of public honors—not that he does not appreciate those marks of public confidence which are bestowed voluntarily, and without solicitation; but the vexations, the disappointments, the anxieties, and the unpleasent collisions incident to a career of ambition are deemed greater sacrifices than the object is worth, which they are made to secure. We admire the ancients, and are apt to turn our attention to Greece and Rome for the brightest examples disinterested pairiotism. They have certainly furnished us many characters worthy of imitation, some with the aid of a little fiction, free from all manner of fault. But then, the truth is, men are ambitious every where, not to become truly great and virtuous, but to become eminent. They strive to distinguish themselves, if it is only for their vices and defects. Many a man who might have been honored and respected in private life, has brought himself into public ridicule and contempt by aspiring to stations for which he was wholly disqualified; Some men will improve by their opportunities and experience, while others continue on in one uniform series of blunders, because in them the very elements of greatness are wanting. The point aimed at, is just what the great Thepan General and philosopher asserts, that office or place confers neither qualification or dignity, although it *may* be degraded when bestowed upon those that are unworthy. It should not therefore be sought after; and yet, as our candidates say, a man may not be free to decline the spontaneous call of his country. But then he is called not to a station of dignity, but of trust and confidence; and what will be either honorable or otherwise, according to the character of the incumbent. Perhaps the most effectual way to overthrow an aspirant who aims higher than his abilities can sustain him, would be to second his ambition. For his downfall is certain to follow his elevation. And that will be the more ruinous just in proportion to his former success.

A prudent man will receive promotion with reluctance and distrust, He aims at merit rather than distinction, knowing that "no office can give dignity to him that holds it, but he that holds it" (if worthy) "can give dignity to any office."—*Erie Observer.*

Remarkable Case.—A case had been brought before the U States District Court of Louisiana, which is quite remarkable, and if the allegations out of which it has grown are sustained, a history of almost unparalleled hardship and oppression will be presented. The suit is brought by Sally *Miller*. The paintiff in her petition alleges that she native of Germany, of honest parentage and legittimate birth, —that her parents came to this country, died soon after their arrival, and that she, while yet, too young to know or assert her rights, was seized by Miller as a slave, deprived of her natural liberty, and made to hold a place with negroes and those bound to servitude—that she has been so held to slavery for more than twenty years; has had three children by Miller's overseer one died, the other two have been made slaves—that she was publicly sold in 1838 to the gentleman who now holds her in bondage. The damages in the suit against Miller are laid at $10,000. A suit is also brought against Belmont, her present owner—the object of which is to recover her freedom. Able counsel was employed, and the case was to be conducted with much energy.

Bird Meeting.—We learn from the N. E. Farmer, that a meeting of birds was held in Harvard, April 1, 1844, which was organized by a choice of A. Robin for President, and A. Little Tom-Tit for Secretary. The meeting, being called to harmony, was addressed in strains of persuasive eleoquence by several distinguished choristers, and a series of resolutions were wabled into approbation and passed *nem con.* The last resolution we commend to the attention of the humane every where.

Resolved, That the *humane* boys of Harvard, are most earnestly requested, solicited, entreated and besought, not to *shoot at, maim* and and *murder* us, in cold blood, for mere *sport*, before our young ones are fledged, next fall. And all good and kind parents are hereby desired, most earnestly desired, to read this resolve of the farmers' musical and useful friends to any young and thoughtless son.

TO MAKE A COW MILK RIGHT.

I was conversing some thirty years ago with an old gentleman, an intelligent farmer, respecting cows milking too hard or too easy. I don't recollect which, but he said I might as well have cows milk right, as to have them milk too hard, or have them shed their milk—and he told me how to do it, and I have practised from it since, when occasion required, with good success, and without any injury to the cow.

Make a plug of lead about two inches long, as big as you can introduce into the teat, and about three fourths of an inch from the end make it a little smaller, what I call a neck, and then it will not be likely to fall out. But my method is to tie a string round the big end of the plug, and tie it to the hair on her bag; then if it falls out you will not lose it; put this plug in every day for about three days, after milking, to each teat, and it cures the young cow. I don't know how it will operate on old ones. If your cow holds her milk, tie a piece of large woolen yarn round her teat near the end every time you milk her, for a few days, sufficiently tight to retain the milk, and your cow will milk right. You must be careful not to tie the yarn too tight; if you do, it will sometimes make her teats sore.

Yours, &c. Whiting Metcalf.
Mass Ploughman.

Franklin, March 11th, 1844.

Pennsylvania Redeemed!—The Revenue Bill has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature. This event took place on Saturday. This will be good news to Rev. Sydney Smith and others on the opposite side of the big pond. It will be no less gratifying to all honest men here.

Examination of Law Students.—Punch gives some amusing proceedings in an examination of law students:

Q. Have you attended any, and what law lectures?
A. I have attended many legal lectures, when I have been admonished by police magistrates, for kicking up rows in the streets, pulling of knockers, &c.
Q. What is real action?
A. An action brought in earnest, and not by way of a joke.
Q. What are a bill and answer?
A. Ask my tailor.
Q. How would you file a bill?
A. I don't know, but would lay the case before a blacksmith.
Q. What steps would you take to dissolve an injunction?
A. I should put it in some very hot water, and let it remain there until it was melted.
Q. What are post nuptial articles?
A. Children.
Q. What is simple larceny?
A. Picking a pocket of a handkerchief, and leaving a purse of money behind.

Gen. Almonte, the Mexican minister, has suspended his relations with our Government. He will go to New York, and there remain until the Senate considers the Texas Treaty. The ultimate course will be decided by the vote of the Senate on the Treaty, or [illegible]

Book-Keeping.—The modern definition of this word is "not returning a borrowed book."

There is an astonishing number of such book-keepers in these dinggins to our certain knowledge, and as certain missing volumes can testify.

☞ The New York employers having agreed to pay the advance asked for by the journeyman printers, the latter fired a grand salute of one hundred guns in the Park, on that occasion.

☞ A Paper called ine "Cork Screw, and Gimblet of Attraction," has just been started at Peru, Indiana, and another at Jeffersonville, in the some State, called the "Grindstone."

Governor Shannon, Minister to Mexico, has arrived at Washington. He is on his way to his post.

True.—Pride in a woman destroys all symmetry and grace; and affectation is a more terrible enemy to a face than the small-pox.

Not to be addicted too much to any one thing is the most excellent rule of life.

Rich.—The Bank of England has in her vaults, *one hundred and sixty tons of gold*, equal to *two thousand seven hundred and twenty tons of silver*. We would like to have the run of the bank for about a week.

NEW GOODS!!!!

HALL & DOW,

HAVE just received and are now opening an extensive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which they offer for CASH, at less prices than Goods of the same quality can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. They not only have all kinds of WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, ENGLISH GOODS and SILKS, but they also keep on hand all sorts of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

usually employed by Physicians.

Norway-Village, May 2, 1844. 3w52

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business with undiminished success. He would inform those who are in want of Tailoring, that they can have their work done at his Shop in as good style as can be done in Portland. He is constantly receiving the Latest Fashions from Boston and New York.

All garments warranted to fit—Cutting done at short notice. PETER B FROST.

Norway-Village, May 2, 1844. 3w52

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, George Eastman, of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, by his mortgage deed of the 28th day of September, A. D. 1841, conveyed to Benjamin Edmond of Mexico, aforesaid, a certain parcel of land, particularly described in said deed recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, to which reference may be had—and the said Eastman has failed to perform the conditions of said mortgage, I do therefore claim a foreclosure of said mortgage for the condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided. BENJAMIN EDMONDS.

May 2, A. D. 1844. 3w52

The Plebeian Tracts.

NOTICE TO DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATIONS, CLUBS AND COMMITTEES.

In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2.50 to $2 per 100, and $15 per 1000. They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office, New York City.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders, will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with many proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experiance in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist31

MARRIED.

In Norway, Mr. James Bennett to Miss Julia Farewell.

In New Sharon, Dea. Samuel Burgess, of Peru, to Miss Lydia Lake.

In Portland, Mr. Luther P. Winslow, of this town, to Miss Mary L. Homer, of Portland.

In Livermore, John M. Clark, of Sidney, to Miss Olive Wright.

In Woodstock, Mr. John A. Caswell to Miss Harriet Whitman.

In Buckfield, by Rev. G. Thomes, Mr. Wm. Keene to Miss Julia S. Riggs.—Mr. Arad Jordan to Miss Eunice Jordan, both of Buckfield.

In Cooper, Mr. Ambrose Huff to Miss Mary Jones, of Turner.

DIED.

In Waterford, Widow Mary A. Gerry, aged 42.

In Rumford, Mrs. Judith Hall, aged 60.

In Guines, Island of Cuba, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, Commander J. S. Williams, U. S. Navy.

In Livermore, Mr. Thomas Chase, a revolutionary Pensioner, aged 88.

In West Poland, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. Joshua Dunn, aged 88.

In Norway, Mrs. Jerusha, wife of Mr. Samuel Ames, aged 84.

[illegible] aged 32.

In Minot, Capt. Henry Stevens, aged 41.

In Juliet, Ill., March 8, Joseph S. Glover, M. D. aged 31, formerly of Hebron in this State.

In Bethel, Mrs. Ann H. Bird, aged 29.

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE South Paris Manufacturing Company would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from - - -	35 to 50 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth, - - -	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp, -	28 to 31 [illegible]
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 30 cts. [illegible]
White Flannel, - - -	17 cts per yd.
Colored do - - -	25 cts per yd.
Colored and pressed, - -	28 cts per yd.
Cloth Dressing, - - -	15 to 17 [illegible]

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the shortest notice.

All Wool should be well washed.

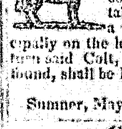
[illegible] taken out of their hands until they [illegible] themselves accountable for the same.

Thankful to the public for the liberal [illegible] patronage heretofore received, they hope, by the strictest attention in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf52

NOTICE.



STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 22th of April, a three years old Mare colt of a redish color, with long mane and tail, white feet, a star in her forehead, and a white stripe on her nose, the mane principally on the left side of her neck. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

FREEMAN KUEN.

Sumner, May 2, A. D. 1844. 52

Corn and Grain.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale, for cash or good security,

300 baskets of OATS & PEAS,
200 do OATS,
200 do CORN,
50 do RYE.

And a quanty of WHITE BEANS, PEAS and BARLEY. HENRY HOWE.

Paris Hill, April 25, 1844. tf 51

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of

HUBBARD & MARBLE,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call on either of them and settle the same immediately.

HIRAM HUBBARD.
JAMES S. MARBLE.

Paris, April 6, 1844.

NOTICE.

All persons are forbid trusting any [illegible] purchasing by note, and of the following tenor, viz—Said Note bears date March [illegible] 1841, and payable to Thomas Crocker or order, the sum of sixty-six dollars and [illegible] cents, due the first day of June next with interest, as [illegible] given without consideration of any

SLAVEN [illegible]

Paris, April 3d, A. D. 1844.

Blanks for Town Orders
FOR SALE HERE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the late [illegible] Bydnaham Bingham in Buckfield, in said County, on Monday the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. all the right which Robert McKenney, of Hartford in said County, has in equity to redeem a certain Farm in Hartford on which the said McKenney now lives, and is the same Farm conveyed to said McKenney by one John Moulton by deed bearing date Oct. 30th, 1839, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 58, page 425, where reference may be had, and are the same premises that were mortgaged to William Moulton on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1839, to secure the payment of $600 and interest, payable in equal annual payments of $100 per year, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 58, page 426, the same having been attached on the original Writ.

Terms of sale, six months credit for an undoubted note on interest.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

April 12th 1844. 50

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble in Paris, in said County, on Saturday the eighth day of June next at ten o'clock A. M., all the right which Henry Young of Greenwood, in said county, has in equity to redeem the North West half of Lot numbered Eleven in the ninth Range of Lots in said Greenwood, containing sixty acres by estimation, more or less, and being the same premises mortgaged by said Young to Joseph G. Cole on the sixteenth day of February last to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and which mortgage is recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 68, page 281, and for more particular description of premises reference thereto being had.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

April 8, 1844. 50

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Seth Billington, then of Weld, now of Byron in the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to me, David G. Merrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Byron, in said County of Oxford, being Lot numbered ten in the sixth Range, and the North half of Lots numbered eleven in the fifth and sixth Ranges—Reference being had to said deed, recorded in the Registry of Deeds for Oxford County, Book 62—page 26, for a more particular description and the conditions therein named; and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Dated at Andover, April 22d, 1844. 51

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Asa Pratt of Andover in the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of January A. D. 1839, by his deed of that date, conveyed to me, David G. Merrill of said Andover, a certain Lot of land in said town numbered eighteen lying on the road from Andover Corner to Letter B., taking a bond from me with the condition that if he should pay a certain sum therein named at the time specified then the said land should be reconveyed; and since he has failed to comply with the conditions, I claim by reason of the breach thereof to foreclose the same.

DAVID G. MERRILL.

Andover, April 22nd, A. D. 1844. 51

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, William B. Abbot of Oxford in the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, by his mortgage deed of that date, conveyed to me, the subscriber, certain tracts or parcels of land, viz:—"All the real estate [illegible] and Mary Foster, by deed bearing date November 14th, A. D. 1832, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 38, pages 228, 230 & 240, to which said deed reference is hereby had for a description of said property," and which deed of mortgage is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 68, page 365; the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber gives this public notice of foreclosure of the above described mortgaged premises and claims possession of the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided. SAMUEL H. KING.

Oxford, April 20th, 1844. *3w3w51

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors & owners of land & other real estate in the town of Paris, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1842, and delinquent highway taxes for 1841, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Joseph H. King, Collector of said town for said year 1842, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Non-Resident Land Tax for 1842.

Owners' Names.		No. of Lot.	Range.	No. Acres.	Value.	Tax Unpaid.
					$	$ c.
Larvey Thomas N.,	N. part	20	4	100	230	2,07
Unknown,	E. "	22	3	60	225	2,03
Fuller Allen,		15	5	9	50	45
Unknown,	N. "	29	7	10	60	54
Goodnow Wm. E. & Howe John W.	W. "	7	2	110	600	2,70
Young Wm.	N. W. "	11	1	19	95	86
Brown Titus O.		7	1	31	217	75
do	for Swift land	12	1	40	200	
Unknown, Berry Farm,		19	6	80	395	1 56
do		27	6	1	86	77
do		28	1	100	230	2,07

Names of Residents.

Ramsdell Job	3,65
Swift Alvin, for Jackson land	2,03
Warner Phinehas B.	37
Merrill Moses	63
Cloudman Solomon	95
Clark Jonathan	54
Cushman Ebenezer	61
Dureil Samuel J.	8,06
do for house	65
Jackson Jacob	1,82
Morton Joseph B.	6,75
Perry James	1,31
Ryerson Elizabeth W.	36
Stowell, David P.	3 54
Wright Ezra	19
Warren Josiah	93

Delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

Dunham Samuel heirs of	27	7	10	60	41
Unknown, Asa Dunham stand	27	6	1	86	73
do	27	2	50	100	85
Fuller Aldan,	15	6	9	50	43
Willis John W.					6,41

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said town.

Paris, April 8, 1844. 49

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. all the real estate of

WM. W. WHITTEMORE,

late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, &c. Sale on the premises and terms made known at the time.

ISAAC WHITTEMORE, Adm'r.

Rumford, April 9, 1844. 49

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD
POLAND, Me.

WRIGHT'S
☞ INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜
The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, cavious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'
—Indian Purgative—
Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Sub Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Darell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere; if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

Astonishing News!

"*THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES.*"—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
63 COURT STEET 63
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

oc 26, 1843. 24tf

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

MRS. GEN. GAINES ROMANTIC STORY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1844.

The two most important cases now before the Supreme Court, are those of the heirs of Stephen Girard, *vs* city of Philadelphia, and that of Mrs. Gaines, the wife of Gen. Gaines, who has long and earnestly labored for her rightful possession. Eminent Counsel are engaged in these cases, and it is pleasant so contrast the quiet dignity of the Supreme Court Room, with the more animated bustle of interior Courts.

The history of Mrs, Gainer, were it unfoalded, would seem to possess something of the romantic. For a long time her parentage was was concealed from her. In early life she was brought from New Orleans to the Middle States, and for many years lived in the family of a Col. Davis, near Wilmington, Delaware, passing under the name of Myra Davis, as the neice or perhaps daughter of this man, who was believed to have possession of some portion of her property. As her mind unfolded with the growth of her person, Myra naturally became inquisitive on the subject fo her lineage, expectations, &c., but obtained little satisfaction from her reputed uncle or father. Davis, however, sent her to the best schools, that she might receive a finished educaton, when she learned French, drawing, &c. Arrived at womanhood, with a sprightly mind, a good person, and a very frank, affectionate and confiding disposition, Myra became an object of interest to those of the other sex who are not insensible to the charms of the more tender portion of our race. Probably the air of mystery that surrounded her did not diminish that interest.

There was a young man in particular, who was smitten with her charms. Mr. Whitney, son of Gen. Whitney, of our state, a lawyer by profession, an amiable and excellent young man and in the estimation of Miss Davis, to be prefered before all others to a place in her affections. To his proposals for a union, Miss D. assented, with a frankness which presented a strong contrast to the feeling of her uncle. He was violently opposed to it, without, it is believed, assigning a satisfactory reason. Every obstacle, however, thrown in the path of the lovers, served only to strengthen the mutual attachment. Miss D. fled to the house of her uncle, took refuge in a seclusion which he in vain endeavored to penetrate, awaited with a maiden's modesty and a lover's anxiety the arrival of her betrothed—for lovers will exchange pledges, through it be through stone walls or over tempestuous waves—made a grand mistake in meeting another gentleman by the certain place in a train of cars, in which at the same hour she expected the real Whitney—but at length, after the course of true love had run with a roughness to which their young hearts had hitherto been strangers, they were happily and triumphantly MARRIED.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney went to new Orleans, the seat of some millions worth of property which she claimed as her own, and which she contends is fraudulently withheld from her. Mr. Whitney there investigated the matter with untiring diligence, met with the usual obstinate opposition in such cases and was, I believe, even thrown into prison. He was not destined either to recover the property, or continue in life with his beloved wife. Mrs. Whitney became a widow, a youthful widow, and a very sincere mourner. In this state of widowhood, she was approached by a gallant old General, who sympathised so deeply with her sorrows as to offer to take place in her affections which had been occupied by her departed husband.—Whether those substantial charms in expectancy had any hand in vanquishing, the heart of the old gentleman, it would be presumptuous in any one to determine, without looking into interior of his mind, and inspecting his motives. The frank-hearted widow, however, is understood to have assured the brave soldier in accepting him that one condition must ever be reserved. She was always to have the privilege of eulogizing the character, loving the memory and descanting on the virtues of her first and youthful love *ad libitum*. Who would refuse such a boon? Of late years the General and his lady have been engaged at times in traveling as the ministers of peace and good will to men, at times in prosecuting this claim, involving an immense fortune. The law's delay has for a long time held it in abeyance. But at this session of a Supreme Court, it has been argued by eminent Counsel at length,—the matter is before the Judges in full,—the parties are anxiously awaiting that discusion which is to make or break. But if justice be done, there is a little doubt that Mrs. Gaines will win the cause, and come into the possession of that property which I sincerely believe has been unjustly denied her.

Mrs. G. is a lady of many fine qualities. Happily among the list of her virtues is to be found that of perseverance, and ever-bouyant hope, which have carried her safely thus far. Should she even fail of her object, fortitude will not forsake her. Resignation will then be expected to adorn that mind which has hitherto been equal to every emergency.

[This case has been decided in favor of Mrs. Gaines.]

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 4th. In addition to thorough instruction in the solid branches arrangements have been made to afford young ladies instruction in Music and Painting. No effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of the increased patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, Mr. EDWARD P. WEEKS, or to

DAVID PICHARD, Sec'y.

Lewiston Falls, Feb 7, 1844. 3t0

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

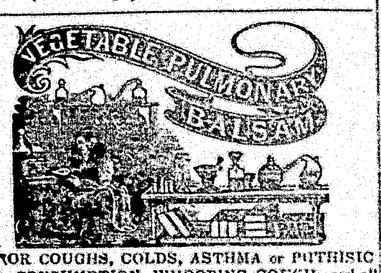
THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in suchdoses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretary and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deehon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PUTHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Bunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

Counterfeits or Imitations which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

*** Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famile Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hosmack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remitent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as same will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton,
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodenow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Week.
Canton Point, J. Kersey.
Canton Mills, A. Burrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Coates.
Mexico, C. H. Ruffe.
West Bamford, A. Dunn.
Bamford, A. K. Kimball & Co's Store.
East Bethel, E. Mann, Jr.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Eaton, 2d.
Sweden, H. Newell.

And for sale in this place by Wood & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,
& TIME-PIECES

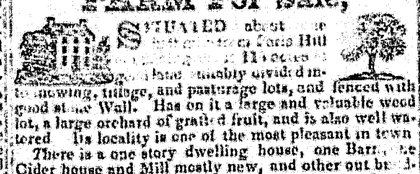
Repaired by

B. WALTON,

At the BOOK-STORE nearly opposite the Stage-House.

Paris-Hill, March 5, 1844. 3w

FARM For Sale,



SITUATED about [illegible] Paris Hill [illegible] Hill, [illegible] pleasantly divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturage lots, and fenced with good stone Wall. Has on it a large and valuable wood lot, a large orchard of grafted fruit, and is also well watered. Its locality is one of the most pleasant in town.

There is a one story dwelling house, one Barn, one Cider house and Mill mostly new, and other out buildings situated on the farm. It is in a good state of cultivation, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of English Hay.

The Stock and Farming Tools are for sale with the Farm or seperately. Terms reasonable. Apply to

THOMAS HILBORN.

Paris, March 16th, 1844. 4w45

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. 6m37

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

THE Spring Term of this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 4th of March next, under the government and instruction of

GEORGE W. TRUE,
AND OSES B. WALKER.

Thorough instruction will be given as heretofore in the Ancient and Modern languages, and in the various departments of literature and science.

Familiar Lectures on [illegible] connected with mental and moral [illegible] during the term.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. C. Talbot for opening a boarding-house where board can be obtained for $1,50 per week.

Board in private families, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For common English Branches, - - - $3,00
" Higher " " - - - - 4,00
" Languages, - - - - - - 5,00
Feb. 5th, 1844. w440

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at the residence of Widow Hannah Grover in Bethel, at public Auction, on Monday the twentieth day of May next at one o'clock P. M.—All the real estate which Jedediah Grover, late of Bethel, died in possession of.

The right of redemption on the homestead farm, it being Lot No. twenty-eight in the fifth Range, containing one hundred acres, the same being mortgaged to Polla Rawson And the right of redemption on Lot No. 26, in the fourth Range, containing ninety-five acres, the same being mortgaged to James F Rawson. Thirty-four acres adjoining land owed by O'Neil W. Robinson Lot No. thirty in the second Range, containing one hundred acres. Thirty-five acres of land adjoining the farm on which Capt. Jedediah Grover is now living. Twenty acres of the Southwest corner of the John Hubbard farm Also, an interest in the real estate which James Wheeler deeded to Jedediah Grover of Ebenezer Greenwood and others. Reserving the Widow's right of Dower in a part of the above parcels of lands. Terms at sale

JEDEDIAH BURBANK.

Bethel, April 4, 1844. 4S

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private sale, by License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to the heirs of Parker, Elizabeth B. [illegible] and [illegible] said deceased, viz:—

Eighteen acres of mowing land on the Barker Farm.
Thirty acres of pasture land adjoining land of James Grover and Francis Barker.
Also, twenty-six acres of the South end of Lot No. 25, in the third Range in said Bethel.

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, Guardian of said minors.

Bethel, April 4, 1844. 4S

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, Paris, Me. March 31, 1844.

Andrews Sullivan 2
Andrews John
Andrews Miss Clarisa
Albee Harriet E
Bartlett Mrs Bethania
Besse Miss Olive
Bowker Miss Augusta C
Bent Miss Augusta
Butterfield Mrs Frances 2
Bent William
Bemis Charles W
Besse Cyrus
Berry Levi
Bennett A Esq
Brown Amos
Crocker Thomas
Carter Dr W. H
County Attorney
Cole Miss Vesta
Doten Deborah L
Dean Asa
Fuller Mrs Hannah
Fuller Amos
Fuller Calvin M
Fearce Jonathan W
Hamblen Asa N C
Hammond Ezra
Hall Abijah
Humphrey Ebenezer
Jones Tilden
Jackson Calvin
Knight Nathaniel
Leach Jacob B
Merrill John R
Merrill Silas
Moar John
McKenney Henry
Morton Richard
Pratt Mrs Lucy
Pratt Zebulon
Rogers Edmund
Ryerson Mrs Elizabeth
Ripley Mrs Susan
Royal Jesse
Rawson F F
Stearns William Jr
Stephens Eleazer
Stephens Mrs Sarah
Swift Otis
Tubbs [illegible]
Tutte J. [illegible]
Winslow [illegible] Josiah
Warren Isaac

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Notice---Free!

THIS is to certify that I am [illegible] GEORGE W. DOOE, [illegible] and [illegible] ...

Paris, Feb 3, 1844.—3

TIMOTHY [illegible],
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

J. W. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BIXFIELD-VILLAGE, Maine.

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,
EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,
AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, and [illegible] can make it, and they, especially ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3,00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5,00 " 7 " " "
" 10,00 " 15 " " "
" 20,00 " 32 " " "
" 25,00 " 40 " " "

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at our risk, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

SAVE YOUR POSTAGE.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

THE NEW ENGLAND BOOK AND PERIODICAL COMPANY have made arrangements, by which any Person subscribing to them, and paying the regular subscription price, for any Monthly, Bi-Monthly, Quarterly, Foreign or American Magazine, can have the same mailed by mail, *post paid* to any part of the United States.

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Post-masters are authorized to frank all monies to pay for periodicals.

All communications must be addressed to the *New England Book and Periodical Company,* 22 Court street, Boston.

N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous insertions and sending us a paper marked, shall be entitled to any Magazine they may order, price not to exceed three dollars. 6w45

Administrator's Sale.

BY License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction, on Monday the sixth day of May, A. D. 1844, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of the late William Towle in Porter in said County of Oxford, so much of the real estate, including the reversion of the Widow's dower if necessary, as will with the late sales produce the sum of Two thousand Hundred Dollars in payment [illegible] and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of several Lots of land in said Porter and in Farmingsfield in the County of York.

Terms—Part Cash down, remainder in one and two years with good security.

Dated at Porter, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1844.

4T JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—GREENWOOD.

Non-Resident Money Tax for 1842, and delinquent Highway Tax for 1841.

NON-RESIDENT proprietors of lands in the South part of Greenwood, formerly known by the name of Phillips Academy Farm Township.

Owners' Names.	No. of Lots.	No. of Range	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County & Town Tax.	Delinq't High'y tax 1841	Amt of Tax.
Henry Young's land and buildings,	11	3	30	60	2 24	2 20	4 44
Unk. East end	12	3	34	16	33		33
Peter Knight, or unknown,	10	7	23	23	69		69
Non-resident proprietors in the North part of Greenwood known by the name of Rogerson's Grant							
S. Purrington or unknown,	2	3	100	15	58		58
Samue. P. Barker, or unknown,	1	3	100	60	2 34		2 34
Unknown,	1	1	100	15	58	81	1 39
do	5	6	100	20	78		78
do	1	7	100	25	97	1 02	1 99
do	2	8	100	25	97	1 14	1 11
Hiland Hawkins	1	6	170	30	1 17		1 17
do	5	8	100	22	85		85
Unknown,	6	1	100	25	97	67	1 64
							$18 53

GREENWOOD, April 8th, 1844.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the Tax on the Non-Resident lands committed to me for collection as assessed by the Assessors of Greenwood for the year 1842. SIMON FURLONG,

Collector of Greenwood.

The above is a true copy of the Non-Resident Tax turned to me by Simon Furlong, Collector for the town of Greenwood for 1842.

FREDERICK COBU[illegible]
Treasurer of Greenwood for [illegible]

Greenwood, April 17th, 1844

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Seth [illegible] of the County of Oxford [illegible] twenty-sixth day of April in the [illegible] and forty-one, being then in full [illegible] the subscriber, by a deed of mortgage of that date, a certain [illegible] lot number [illegible] range [illegible] Thompson's Grant, so called, [illegible] to the [illegible] Oxford [illegible] registry of [illegible] and whereas the said [illegible] by said Roberts in his [illegible] other person since his decease, [illegible] has been remaining broken: therefore, [illegible] the breach of said condition, I claim possession of said and a foreclosure of said mortgage according to the laws of the State.

GEORGE [illegible] WARDS.

Paris, April 5th, 1844. 3t*50

[illegible]or's Sale.

[illegible]ance from the Judge of Probate [illegible]nty of Oxford, there will be sold on [illegible] twentieth day of May next, [illegible] eleven o'[illegible] the forenoon, [illegible] premises, all the right, title and interest which

JACOB WARDWELL,

late of [illegible] in said County, deceased, had in one undivided Eight in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in Waterford in said County, being the Southerly half of said Lot, containing Eighty acres more or less—the same having been mortgaged to said Wardwell and the mortgage being unpaid.

PETER WARDWELL, Administrator.

Albany, April 9, 1844. *43

Standard Periodical for Youth.

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Treasurer of Greenwood for [illegible]

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GEORGE [illegible] WARDS.

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JACOB WARDWELL,

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PETER WARDWELL, Administrator.

Albany, April 9, 1844. *43

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Seth Sampson, Administrator of the estate of Simon Record, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Josiah Dudley, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Simeon Fuller, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four,

ON the Petition of David Elliot praying that the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Stephen G. Stevens, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, may be Licensed to convey to him "a tract of land situated in Bethel, being Intervale Lots numbered One and Two at the East end of said Bethel, and also all that part of upland Lot numbered one in the Eighth Range of Lots in said Bethel conveyed to said Stevens by Moses F. Kimball," in pursuance of the conditions of a Bond given to said Elliot by said Stevens dated July 7, 1835, being then in full life, and from executing a Dred of which the said Stevens has been prevented by death;

It was *Ordered,* That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Lucy W. Wait, Administratrix of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

49 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

COLMON HOLMES,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOB PRINCE.

Turner, April 9, 1844. 49

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testamen of

JOB MERRILL,

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to BETSEY MERRILL.

Turner, April 9, 1844. 49

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

THOMAS PERRY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs; She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to PHEBE PERRY.

Waterford, April 9, 1844. 49

NOTICE OF FORCLOSURE.

WHEREAS Samuel H. Houghton then of Woodstock, now of Paris, in the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of March, A. D. 1841, by his mortgage deed of that date conveyed to America Bisbee, of said Paris, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in said Paris, viz:—Part of Lots numbered 27 and 28 in the 6th Range of Lots in Paris; which deed is recorded with said Records Book 62, page 297, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. And whereas on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1842, the aforesaid mortgage was assigned and transferred by said Bisbee to Hose Dow, of Jay in the County of Franklin, then in full life but now deceased, which assignment is recorded with Oxford Records Book 63, page [illegible] and the condition of said mortgage having been broken, the subscriber as Administratrix of said Dow's Estate gives this notice and claims a foreclosure of said mortgaged premises pursuant to Statute in such case provided. ZILPHA DOW.

Portland, April 10, 1844. sr49

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, James Young of Byron, in the County of Oxford, on the tenth day of March, A. D. 1843, conveyed to me, Freeman Griffith of Dixfield, in said County, by his mortgage deed of that date a certain Lot of land in said Byron, being Lot number Four in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in said town, containing by estimation one hundred acres more or less, and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken I give this notice for the purpose of foreclosing the same.

FREEMAN GRIFFITH.

Dixfield, April 4, 1844. 49

WANTED,

AS a House-keeper, a woman of respectability, thirty or forty years of age. In consequence of the helpless situation of my wife, she being afflicted with the infirmities of old age, a strong, robust woman is to be desired. My family contains only myself and wife.

Any one wishing the situation will please forward a line, with the price per week for their services, to

ISAAC HOWE.

Greenwood, March 2, 1843. 3*41

CAUTION.

THIS may certify that my wife Diana Doble left me on the 22d day of Feb. last, and has fled to parts unknown to me, and this is to forbid all persons harboring, hiring, or trusting her on my account, for I will not pay debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. DOBLE.

Sumner, Feb 22, 1844. 4S

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTOR